

WHITE CONVICTS TO REPLACE RACE PERSONNEL

Gov. Bailey Names James Bass Superintendent of Negro Boys' Industrial School.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 27—Governor Carl E. Bailey through his board of managers of the Boys' Industrial School has appointed James Bass, Mississippi County "Lynch Sheriff" to head the Negro Boys' Industrial School as superintendent to succeed Prof. T. W. Coggs, who for 14 years has held that position.

Coggs was the first appointee to the position 14 years ago by Governor T. C. McRrea. At that time the institution was only on paper. Only a small amount was appropriated to begin the school. Through the cooperation of the Negro churches, fraternal organizations and teacher associations he built the first dormitory which was destroyed by fire in 1927. Since that time Supt. Coggs has worked fervently with the help of friends and his officers to rebuild the school and at the same time inaugurated one of the best systems to be found anywhere in the entire country. In 1931 the school moved to its present site from Pine Bluff to Wrightsville where it is now situated on a 2,000 acre farm.

Lynch Sheriff New Superintendent

James Bass the newly appointed superintendent was the sheriff of his county (Mississippi) when one of the most atrocious lynchings took place in that county some years ago, and in keeping with the regular custom of all other sheriffs of the south, did nothing to prevent it. It has been said by Governor Bailey's close friends that the appointment of a white man to the superintendency was to pay off political promises in his race for governor last year. There were several men in the race for governor and Mr. Bailey only won by a narrow margin over the other candidates. Supt. Coggs's position pays a salary of \$1800 a year.

Convicts to Replace Officers

Governor Bailey, it is reported, has ordered the new head to trans-

fers of the school, under the administration of former Gov. J. M. Futrell, succeeded in getting a WPA project for two large dormitories, dining hall, office building and residence at a cost of more than \$75,000. In 30 days the last two units, including one of the dormitories and the superintendent's residence will be completed. It will be the most outstanding and modern institution of its kind in the south. It has attracted and provoked Statewide comment among some of the State's most outstanding citizens, both as to its physical plant and perfect system of operation.

port white trusty convicts from the penitentiary farm at Tucker, Ark., to take the place of the majority of the Negro officers of the school in which he calls an "economic re-trenchment." Such a move will completely destroy the well built up system of correction and training that has taken 14 years to perfect. It is said such position as supervisors, teachers and special detail officers are to be done away with and trusty convicts will fill these places without any expense to the State and the salaries of the 15 officers, including the assistant superintendent, steward, supervisors, teachers and matron, will be submerged into one ump sum to be used to employ a few white officers to control the convicts. Already a white man has taken over the job as secretary-bookkeeper. He succeeded Miss M. V. Williams who has held the position most efficiently for 11 years.

Ignores Plea of Negroes

Governor Bailey has utterly refused to hear the pleas of the most outstanding Negroes and Negro organizations of the State to maintain a Negro Superintendent at the school. He has turned thumbs down on such outstanding organizations as the Urban League, local branches of the N.A.A.C.P., Negro Ministers Alliances, Business Men Associations and similar other organizations, in spite of the fact, that all of these organizations in a Statewide capacity participated in the mammoth inaugural parade in January honoring Governor Bailey on the day of his inauguration.

Modern Buildings in Erections

In the summer of 1935 Professor Coggs, through the board of mana-

Negro Lawyers Are Opposed to Juvenile Judge

To Fight Change Giving Judge More Power in Juvenile Court

Washington members of the District bar will oppose the District Juvenile Court bill to modernize the court, it was announced Monday by Thurman L. Dodson, former president of the Washington Bar Association.

Dodson said his organization does not oppose some changes in the court, but colored lawyers will fight any legislation giving greater power to Judge Fay Bentley.

He said Judge Bentley makes a practice of calling colored persons by their first names and in the same case refers to white persons as "Mister," "Mrs." or "Miss."

The time for the public hearings has not been set.

The chief criticism against the bill has been on the ground the judge would be able to exercise autocratic powers. Several welfare organizations have written to Senator King, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, protesting against the bill as it passed the House and as desired by Corporation Counsel Elwood Seal.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 15, 1937

SITE SOUGHT TO ERECT NEGRO JUVENILE HOME

Civic Leaders Appeal to Property Owners

An appeal to Hillsborough county property owners for land on which to erect a negro juvenile delinquency home was made yesterday at a committee meeting of civic leaders at the Y. M. C. A., under auspices of the Tampa Urban league.

Tentative plans outlined call for the erection of a one-story frame home for 50 youths and with quarters for attendants on a 40 to 100-acre tract situated in a negro rural community.

Leaders said the institution could be made almost self-supporting through the raising of vegetables and crops and, at the same time, it could assist in the rehabilitation of the negro youths by teaching them an occupation.

Members said there was no county delinquent tax land available that was suitable for the project. It was suggested that some worthy citizen might donate a tract.

Juvenile Court Judge Castiglia, chairman of the committee, said the institution would provide a home for 40 boys and 10 girls, with a common dining room, quarters for four or more attendants, recreation and school rooms, a farm repair shop for boys and a laundry and sewing room for girls.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Robinson was authorized to draw up a rough sketch of plans, assisted by Frank A. Winn, jr., architect for the county school board, so that the project can be submitted to the Rosenwald foundation for financial assistance.

Another meeting was called for Sept. 28 at the Y. M. C. A.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1937

Georgia.

Georgia Club Women Present A State Training School For Delinquent Girls After 15 Years

See: Woman's Work

Builder

Protector

Salesman

Beginner

Idealist



MRS. FLORENCE J. HUNT



MRS. MATTIE L. WALKER



MRS. REBECCA STILES TAYLOR



MRS. M. GEORGE WILLIAMS



MRS. ALICE D. CAREY



1000-24-37
GEORGIA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS

Juvenile Delinquency-1937

Georgia

OUR DELINQUENT GIRLS

The Department of Public Welfare of the State, is doing much to cause the people of the state to become more conscious along the lines of social problems. In this respect, Georgia, is lagging far behind the other states, especially so far as the welfare of the youths is concerned, more so the colored ones. This is not a problem, but really a condition that can be easily remedied. In all parts of the state may be found delinquent boys and girls. Fortunately, the white ones are treated with proper consideration, but not so the colored ones. The state makes no provision for these delinquents, the result being, that when offenses are committed, they are incarcerated in the jails among hardened offenders, thereby being educated in the viles of the wicked. In counties like Chatham, there is slight improvement, because there is a place for the girls at the Protective home and the boys at the Industrial farm. Even these should have added features that would be more greatly inured to their benefit. Our local women are to be credited for the securing of the property in which the girls are being cared for by the county. Noting the deplorable condition in the state our women organization, which is state wide, conceived the idea of establishing a home for delinquent girls. It is well located with buildings to meet present needs. The officials of the state should appreciate the work sufficiently to liberally lend support, along with other efforts in behalf of every delinquent in all parts of the state. The W. P. A. has a plant for the training of girls. The State Welfare Board is recommending to the state, the taking over of this plant. The plea is being based upon the fact that at present these girls are being confined in the jails whenever offenses are committed. This recommendation should be duly considered by the legislature and immediate enactment be made with ample funds in order to save these girls, thereby benefiting the entire state.

NEGRO GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

We have addressed the following letter to the Georgia legislature, and shall appreciate your printing it and helping our cause all you can:

"The need for a training school for Negro girls has been recognized by socially minded people in Georgia for a long time. In the past Negro girls have had to stay in county and city jails in unwholesome surroundings because there was no training school for them. The juvenile courts of this state are most anxious that a training school for Negro girls be established which will have high standards.

"By years of effort on the part of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and various civic groups among the white people, a new training school for Negro girls has been built in Bibb county near Macon. The land and some money for materials were secured by our organization, and by the help of the Works Progress Administration of Georgia, additional funds were received in order to complete the plant.

"We realize that our organization cannot adequately support such an institution without the help of state funds. We feel that the logical solution would be for the state to take over the management of the institution and support it in the same way as the Georgia Training School for White Girls in Atlanta and the Georgia Training School for Boys in Milledgeville are maintained. We are anxious that you support a bill providing that the Negro training school for girls be taken over by the state.

"Among the white people of Georgia who are anxious to see this institution established on a sound basis include: Mrs. Albert M. Hill, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Control; Dr. Comer Woodward, president, Georgia Conference on Social Work; Judge Marvin Underwood of the United States court; Mrs. M. E. Tilley, executive secretary of the Women's Missionary Society of the North Georgia Conference; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation; Judge H. A. Woodward, juvenile court of Augusta; Judge Solon M. Davis, judge municipal court, Columbus; Miss Gay B. Shepperson, administrator, Works Progress Administration of Georgia, and H. B. Mays, Jr., director, State Department of Public Welfare.

"Thanking you for your careful consideration of this proposal, I am, respectfully yours,
"FLORENCE J. HUNT, Pres."

Fort Valley, Ga.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph

February 17, 1937

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NEGRO JUVENILE HOME IS ASSURED

Bibb Commissioners Approve WPA Project for Seven-Room Frame Building

A WPA project for construction of a seven-room frame building for Negro juveniles at the county farm was approved yesterday at the regular meeting of the Board of Bibb County Commissioners.

Construction of the building, to be erected at a cost not to exceed \$5,000, is expected to begin within a month. The cost does not include labor to be furnished by the WPA.

Commissioners agreed to complete the project if, for any reason, the WPA is forced to discontinue its projects. The county also agrees to

pay for all non-renewal labor not furnished by the WPA.

Another proposed WPA project favored by the board and referred to the courthouse committee calls for construction of a new cattle barn at the farm, with the WPA to furnish labor and \$500 worth of material. The county will give material from an old barn and other material needed above the amount to be provided by WPA.

The county was awarded a state highway board contract to grade the remainder of the Macon-Irwinton road in Twiggs county at the recently revised and increased rates of 5 cents per yard of dirt and \$22 per ridge and culverts.

House, Senate Approval *Daily World* Sends Measure To Chief *3-25-37 Atlanta, Ga.* Executive For Signature

Training School For Girls At Macon To Get Support From State; Georgia Federation Of Colored Women's Clubs Responsible For Building

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

A bill proposing that the State of Georgia assume the responsibility of financing an institution for delinquent girls at Macon awaited the signature of Governor Rivers Wednesday.

A technicality in the bill prevented legislators from sending it to the Governor earlier.

The training school was erected recently by the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs through funds obtained from the WPA and other sources. It is the first institution of its type built in Georgia for colored girls.

The bill proposing that the state accept the training school as a gift was introduced in the House several weeks ago by Representative Candler of DeKalb county. It was an amendment to an act passed in 1913, which brought about the first white training school. Until that time, protection for delinquent girls was strictly a county job.

The Senate amended and passed the bill Monday and returned it to the House for that body to approve the amendment. Members of the House voted their approval Wednesday and forwarded it to Governor Rivers.

The bill was returned to the House of Representatives Wednesday morning for consideration, following an amendment by the Senate. An error made in drawing up the bill was corrected by the Senate and returned to the House for approval.

Instead of reading "a gift to the state," the bill read "a gift by the state." The Senate struck the word "by" and made the proper correction.

The House was expected to accept the correction and send the bill directly to the Governor.

The bill does not call for any certain sum of money for support of the institution, but authorities explained that the passage of the bill assures absolute state control of the school.

The bill originated in the House. It was introduced by Representative Candler of DeKalb county.

The institution will be considered a division of the State's training school program for girls.

Governor Rivers Signs Bill Providing Support to Bibb Negro Institution

4-2-37
Governor E. D. Rivers has signed a bill for acceptance by the state of a training school in Bibb county for delinquent Negro girls, it was learned yesterday.

Macon, Ga.
The bill was passed by both houses of the assembly near the close of the session and was referred by the senate back to the house for approval of corrections in the bill.

The bill authorizes the state to accept from Bibb county 31 acres of property just off the Riggins Mill road and a modern two-story brick building built by the county as a WPA project.

The state will maintain the home and is expected to spend about \$25,000 here annually, local sponsors of the bill said.

Drawn by Lewis

The bill was drawn by Arthur Lewis, Macon attorney, and was endorsed by the board of county commissioners.

The movement has been sponsored since 1913 by the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. News of signing of the bill by Governor Rivers was wired to The Telegraph by Florence Hunt, president of the federation.

The federation purchased the 31-acre tract of land and provided Bibb county's share of the cost of obtaining the building as a WPA project. It deeded the land and building to Bibb county in the belief the state eventually would maintain the institution.

SENTENCING NEGRO CHILDREN

For youthful Negro violators of the law to be dealt unusually severe punishment by the courts is not an uncommon thing in certain rural communities of the south, in fact, it is customary in many of these sections for them to be given sentences that would be severe on hardened criminals of matured age. Only now and then does a flagrant case of miscarriage of legal justice against these youthful Negro violators of the law come to public view and then we shudder at what is so often going on in our courts in the less populated districts. Recently a Negro boy 12 years old was sentenced in the Jeff Davis Superior Court to ten years in the penitentiary for burglary.

We quite agree with the Morning News in its editorial on this unusually severe sentence, that something should be done in a state wide provision to care for such cases. The editorial says:

We learn from the Georgia Cracker at Hazelhurst that in Jeff Davis County Superior Court a Negro boy 12 years old has been given a sentence of ten

years in the penitentiary for burglary. Surely this is very severe sentence to hand to a youngster of that age. He should have been given a hearing in some juvenile court with a view to saving him, not to damning him for life. That is what juvenile courts are for, isn't it? *Savannah, Ga.*

There is another Negro boy of 18 years to be tried as a companion to this youngster in the burglaries committed.

Guess if he is convicted he will get something like twenty years.

There should be some work done in our neighboring county toward getting this convicted youngster off with a less severe sentence. The big counties handle this juvenile prisoner problem a little better than do the rural counties, we believe. Here in Chatham county we have a special place of punishment for boys of this age. There should be some state-wide provision for caring for such cases.

**STATE TO ACCEPT
TRAINING SCHOOL**
Telegraph

Named Referee For Juvenile Court

6-12-37

She is a member of the Episcopal church.

A proclamation making the acts of the 1937 assembly effective was signed by Governor M. Clifford Townsend Tuesday, which resulted in effecting Mrs. Susan Thompson Knox's appointment as second referee in juvenile court, under Judge John F. Geckler, who made the appointment. Mrs. Knox's appointment marks the second woman referee in the state, and the first colored woman to hold such office.

The bill known as the "Weiss bill", under which this appointment became a law, was bitterly fought by church, civic and welfare groups last February at the introduction of the bill by its author, Senator Jacob Weiss. More than seventy-five persons actively engaged in some phase of welfare work condemned the bill asserting that it would complicate the problems of delinquency and fail to remedy the conditions. The bill provided that judges for court be appointed by the governor, that such judges appointed would be a member of that population element that had provided the largest per capita load of such court, but was passed in amended form.

At that time the per capita load of juvenile court was 39.2 colored.

In making the appointment of Mrs. Knox, Judge Geckler stated that three principals were considered: experience, intellect, and integrity.

Mrs. Knox has served in the probation office seven years and has worked in politics many years. She is vice chairman of Twelfth ward and has done much in helping her fellowmen. In a recent examination for probation officers Mrs. Knox was the only participant to pass.

Many republicans were among more than 3000 colored endorsers to support her for the appointment. The position carries a maximum salary of \$4000 a year and not less than \$2,745, which incidentally is the same salary paid the second attorney.

Mrs. Knox was born in Versailles, Ky., and has lived in the city more than thirty years. She attended school in Chicago, Ill., and is the mother of three children, Edward Thompson, Victoria, and George Knox. She was the mother-in-law of the late Evelyn Preer.

Monroe, La. News Star
July 13, 1937

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL URGED

Monroe Police Superin- tendent Writes Article For Magazine

A plea for a state training institute for the correction of negro juveniles is made in the July issue of Detector, official journal of the department of state police and the Louisiana Peace Officers' association, by Frank V. Reitzell, superintendent of Monroe police.

In the course of his article in the magazine, the title of which is "Correction for Negro Juveniles," Superintendent Reitzell states that "in Monroe these negro juveniles cost the taxpayers, in stolen goods, in the neighborhood of \$12,000." And that, he says, is a conservative estimate.

"When apprehended," he writes, "this class of offenders can not be handled except for an occasional spanking given by the parents under the supervision of officers. They are then released and immediately commit some other offense and the work has to be done over again."

Because, through experience or through associates, they have learned that they can not be handled legally, young negroes are much bolder than older offenders, according to Superintendent Reitzell. The elimination of markets for stolen goods, he says, is the only present curb available to Louisiana police.

"Other features to be considered in establishing a negro training school," the superintendent maintains, "are that it will assist in eliminating disease among the negroes. I mean inherited disease with which a great percentage of the young criminals are afflicted. These young boys will grow up and work among other men and women, and if they are allowed to bear these diseases throughout their lives, then it is only reasonable to assume that they will spread them as they grow up and attempt to raise their own families. These same boys may be employed, in future years, as house boys, yard boys, chauffeur, etc., and having a contagious disease makes them doubly dangerous."

Observing that a negro training school was favored by the Louisiana Police Jury association, and that the legislature had authorized such an in-

stitution but had not made any financial provision for its establishment and maintenance, Superintendent Reitzell expressed the belief that such a school would result in savings to the taxpayers of the state. "However," he writes, "even if it turns out that the savings are not . . . great, the conversion of an estimated 50 per cent of the boys into good citizens would be adequate compensation for establishing such a school. . . .

"I believe," he continues, "that if such a school is established, it will greatly reduce our losses, at present and in the future. It will enable us all to know all or at least the greater proportion of the coming criminal element. It will enable us to have on file the fingerprints of the future criminal; and, above all, it will eliminate the day-to-day solving of numerous minor cases which cause all the distraction from the major cases that are constantly before us."

Jackson, Miss., News
June 7, 1937

NEGRO REFORM SCHOOL URGED BY HINDS JURY

Establishment of a state industrial reform school for delinquent negro youths of "tender age" to develop "law abiding citizens" was one of the principal recommendations made by the Hinds county grand jury in its final report to Judge Julian Alexander's circuit court here Saturday afternoon.

"The state has made provision for white youths," the report pointed out, "but has been unable to or has not seen fit to make any provision for colored boys. Aside from any considerations of humanity, we think it would pay the state to make some provision for an industrial reform school for negro boys, as possibly a period of work and training would develop them into industrious and law abiding citizens."

This recommendation on the part of the grand jury followed the indictment of a number of negro boys as young as ten and twelve years old for theft and other misconduct. "Having no parents or other relatives interested in them or capable of giving them any home life," the report continued in this connection, "and having no sort of reform school they have been turned on the streets to commit numerous thefts from automobiles, stores and finally house breaking and burglary of stores."

The police not knowing what to do with them, according to the grand jurors, have had to lock them up and "we not knowing what to do with them, have indicted them on these felonies leaving your honor with the problem of whether to send little boys to the farm or penitentiary or turn them loose on society to continue their career of burglary."

The matter of an industrial school for delinquent negroes is a problem that has caused Judge Julian Alexander and court attaches considerable concern. The need for such an institution was called to the grand jury's attention at the last term of court, and again in Judge Alexander's charge to the jury at this term. The law firm

of C. O. Jaap and John B. Higgins here, who have represented a number of juvenile defendants in circuit court, have long advocated the establishment of a negro industrial reform school and some time ago, started a move to secure one in the state.

Without legislative assistance, however, little progress has been made toward securing such an institution.

The grand jury was in session for eleven days and during that time questioned 247 witnesses and returned 93 true bills and dismissed a number of cases in which it did not think the evidence or facts or evidence justified an indictment.

The balance of the report was as follows:

"We examined the county jail and found it sanitary, clean and the food well prepared. We visited the city jail and found it in good condition, but would suggest a coat of paint on the inside to give it a cleaner appearance. We received no complaints from prisoners."

"We inspected the Deaf and Dumb Institute, including the kitchen, dining rooms, dairy, poultry house and other buildings and found everything clean, orderly and well managed. We visited the Institute for the Blind and found everything satisfactory. The superintendent's house that has been abandoned as unsafe, should be torn down as it is regarded as dangerous even though abandoned."

"The Charity Hospital, we found well managed and the patients given good care in so far as the meager allowance will go. Owing to the small legislative appropriation many deserving cases have to be denied and only the most extreme emergency surgical cases admitted. These have to be taken care of on half rations and with pitifully inadequate appliances and equipment."

"We examined the books of the various justices of the peace in this district and found nothing irregular, and fines, as shown by their dockets, to have been paid into the county treasury."

McComb, Miss. Journal
June 10, 1937

A NEGRO REFORMATORY

The grand jury up in Hinds county is harrassed with a huge sized headache.

There is a group of marauding negro children around town. They have broken into stores, and homes, stolen property, and have done other things in violation of the laws.

But the children are only 10 to 12 years of age. They are too young to be sent to jail, or to the county farm, and yet there isn't anything else that can be done with them.

The jury says, "Having no parents or other relatives interested in them or capable of giving them any home life and having no sort of reform school, they have been turned on the streets to commit numerous thefts from automobiles, stores, and finally house breaking and burglary of stores."

The solution the jury thinks, is that of the establishment of a reform school for these negro youths.

This is a serious problem in many of the larger cities of the state, and the negro youth who violate the law are required to serve in jails, on street gangs, and in the state penitentiary for the commission of crimes, just as adult criminals.

After the period of punishment they are more hardened criminals than they were before. Hence, they go out and commit more crimes, and become confirmed criminals.

It might be cheaper on the state in the long run to have a place to put these youths, in order that they may be trained.

McComb, Miss. Journal
December 1, 1937

NEGRO REFORMATORY NEEDED

A serious problem was brought home to the local police Tuesday.

A 10 year old negro girl of McComb was accused of having set fire to 6 homes. And yet a 10 year old girl is too young to be sent to jail, or put on the penal farm.

Chief Brumfield of the city police says this is a typical case, that a big problem of the local police is what to do with negro children who are offenders.

Recently the grand jury of Hinds county recommended that a negro reformatory be established in Mississippi to care for such offenders. The Jackson

police were puzzled by the same problem as the local police. A "gang" of negro children became pilferers, who picked up anything they found loose. Then they got to breaking into houses and burglarizing them.

The officers of every large town in the state is confronted with the same problem.

The same thing to do would be for the legislature to establish a negro reformatory. It would be cheaper to do this than for the counties to later have to pay the court costs of "trials" for these negro criminals.

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White Institutions And Negro Children

Charging that the refusal of white institutions to accept Negro children is wreaking havoc with the lives of these children, James L. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, 204 West 136th street, in a special article in the April issue of Social Work Today, stated that "the problem of dependent Negro children, is that of no man's children in a no-man's land."

While the law gives the Department of Public Welfare the right to request charitable institutions to care for dependent children, the private agency can refuse on the technical ground that the law permits the institution to accept only children belonging to the same faith as the agency.

The result has been, Mr. Hubert contends, that Negro children are regarded by existing agencies as a group set apart even within their own religious faith. They are not wanted in institutions, and white foster parents will not accept them.

Deploping the insufficient facilities for the care of dependent Negro children, Mr. Hubert declared, "they (the children) are kept in temporary shelters of the various New York societies for 'the prevention of cruelty to children.' And they are kept there for a considerably longer average period (about 50 percent) than are white children. This is the only makeshift alternative, which an enlightened state provides."

Blaming the high economic differential to which the Negro race is subjected, and victimized, as the main cause for "the rising tide of Negro delinquency," Mr. Hubert cites instances where the Negro family is compelled to pay an average of more than 40 percent for rent, than other racial groups.

It is this system of rent gouging that is responsible for many Negro families living together in the same apartment. More than one-half of the family income goes for rent. Little is left for the necessities of life after the rent has been paid. These economic disadvantages, Mr. Hubert asserts, have their effects on the children, many of whom have come to be known as "latch-key children."

A "latch-key" child is one who wears the key of the house on a string around his neck, while the parents are away working.

It should not be difficult to understand the feelings of the child, as he enters the deserted home, bleak, foodless, and with a feeling of emptiness and desolation that drives the child

to the streets to seek companionship of other "latch-key" children.

Negro families are forced to take in lodgers to supplement income, Mr. Hubert declares, and "the percentage of Negro mothers forced to work to support their families, is much higher than among other racial groups."

"Studies made in Harlem schools, before the depression, showed that as many as 75 percent of all the mothers were going out to work."

Citing statistics on the delinquency of Negro children, Mr. Hubert states, "New York's children's court figures, show three times as many Negro delinquents, as would normally be expected. In Philadelphia, the proportion of Negro delinquency increased from 15 percent in 1926 to 38 percent in 1935. From other cities come similar reports, ratios ranging from three to six times in excess of the general population."

Specifying immediate needs as a step toward caring for dependent Negro children, Mr. Hubert believes, "that Negro children will get more adequate care from better trained personnel, changes in the attitude of those in control of child care institutions and foster home agencies; and additional Negro probational officers, with drastically reduced case loads."

"Additional positive gains will come by prevailing on family agencies to accept Negro delinquent children under 12 years of age, for intensive case work treatment, on the reasonable assumption that their 'delinquencies' indicate family problems. There should also be case work study of every young delinquent, coming before the courts, prior to adjudication."

In describing schools in the Negro districts as being for the most part "old and dilapidated," Mr. Hubert declares that "at least, five have been condemned as fire hazards in Harlem."

"There are no settlement nor neighborhood houses. Character building organizations, like the boy and girl scouts, have decreased their appropriations for work in Negro districts. Summer camps facilities are negligible. Facilities for the early discovery and treatment of physical and mental handicaps, do not exist. Parents are not co-opted in social and cultural training programs."

Juvenile Delinquency - 1937

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
April 16, 1937

Council Urged To Study Plan For Establishing Negro Training School

Dr. W. Burr Allen, speaking for the Optimist club, yesterday asked city council to investigate the desirability of the city and the county establishing a training school for delinquent negro boys.

Appearing before the council with him were Halsey B. Leavitt and William B. Hughes. Dr. Allen presented a resolution approving the move adopted by the club. He said that the Rotary and American Business clubs had passed similar resolutions and that other civic bodies had the resolution under consideration.

Members of the council and the county commissioners have been discussing such a proposal informally for some time but have reached no definite conclusion.

A letter from the family of John Nolen, city planning authority who in 1922 submitted the plan under which the city of Asheville is operating, thanked the council for its expressions of regret concerning his recent death.

Piercy Carter, attorney, filed two claims totaling \$10,150. They grew out of an automobile accident on Vermont avenue January 17. One for \$10,000, was for injuries received by Jimmie W. Bartlett, and the other, for \$150, was for the loss by the father, J. W. Bartlett, of his son's services and the most of medical attention. Young Bartlett was a passenger in an automobile that struck a ramp running from the street to the curb.

Another claim, for \$3,000, was presented for Zeb Curtis, attorney representing Carrie McMillan, negro woman, of 11 Hald street. She alleged she was injured seriously when she stepped into a hole in a sidewalk on Valley street March 24.

State To Take Over Efland Home For Girls

Announced At Club

Women's Meeting In Rocky Mount

By R. D. ARMSTRONG

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. — Announcement that the State had agreed to operate the Efland Home for Girls as soon as the mortgage on the property, which amounts to \$1,700, has been paid, was made before the twenty-eighth annual session of the state convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs which was held here Sunday afternoon.

A total of \$650 has been raised for the Efland Club during the past year and an organized drive to liquidate the property, preparatory to handing the project over to state authorities, was outlined at the meeting.

The Efland Home for Girls has for some time been the major project of this organization. Fervent pleas for the unfortunate girls of Efland Home during the year, was the state were made during the conference and particularly at the final meeting, public, held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The president, Mrs. Minnie Pearson, of Durham, had charge of the meeting.

LYNCHING SOLUTION

The principal address was made by Mrs. Josephine Kyles, wife of Bishop Kyles of the A. M. E. Z Church. Mrs. Kyles challenged the women of the state to put aside foolishness, and become consecrated and serious to the task that is before them.

Prefacing her address, the speaker told the mixed audience that she believed that the abolition of lynching could come only through the aid of the Southern white women, and, with a better understanding between the races, this objective could soon be reached. Mrs. Kyle pointed out that if mothers would do the right thing at home about her children, delinquency would soon be eliminated, and the heavy burden that is now being carried by the women of the state would be a thing of the past.

Prior to Mrs. Kyle's address, Mrs. J. R. Bennett, white, presi-

dent of the Parent Teachers Association here, gave a welcome address in behalf of the white clubs of the city. In the course of her speech, Mrs. Bennett said that racial misunderstandings that we are confronted with today were only a back-wash of the Civil War and with attitude that the leading colleges in the state had taken towards the presentation of true facts about the previous conditions, the problems would soon be solved.

The meeting here was the twenty-eighth annual session, during which time the organization has never had but two presidents, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Mrs. Minnie Pearson.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The organization received an invitation to meet in Henderson next year. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Minnie Pearson, president, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Ann Armstrong, secretary, Rocky Mount; Miss Myrtle Brodie, assistant secretary, Charlotte; Miss Constance Young, recording secretary, Durham; and Mrs. Esther Barnes, treasurer, Greensboro.

A silver loving cup that is awarded to the city that raises the largest amount of money for the Efland Home during the year, was awarded to the Mary B. Talbert and Minnie Pearson Clubs of this city.

North Carolina

CLUB WOMEN STILL FIGHTING FOR TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS

News comes from Mrs. Ann B. Armstrong, secretary of the North Carolina State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs that all that stands between Efland Training School for delinquent Race girls and state support is a mortgage of \$1,700. The women have been assured that as soon as they pay this small mortgage on the home, that they have been operating for some years, the state of North Carolina will be pleased to maintain it with their supervision.

At the recent annual meeting, April 24-25 in Rocky Mount, the women decided to raise the necessary money to clear up this situation through four efforts. They are as follows: pledges, publicity on Federation Day (second Sunday in October), personal appearances of the state president, Mrs. H. G. Pearson and presentation in the major cities of North Carolina of a dramatic Race play. At this meet-

North Carolina.

\$539.84 was reared for the training school, 15 cities were represented and \$1,150 in pledges were made. These state officers were reelected: Mrs. H. G. Pearson, of Durham, president; Mrs. H. E. Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, secretary; Miss Constance Young of Durham, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Esther Barnes of Greensboro, treasurer.

Ohio.

Juvenile Delinquency-1937

Dedicate Cottage For Race Girls

COLUMBUS, Ohio. —Invitations were to be sent out the first of next week by the Governor's office to November 3, to a number of prominent Clevelanders to attend the dedication of a new cottage to house colored girls at the Delaware Industrial School for Girls.

The dedication of the beautiful new cottage with appropriate ceremonies is reported to be Gov. Davey's answer to the criticism which was directed against conditions at the school aired last fall by Jane R. Hunter of the Phillis Wheatley Association, Cleveland, an other members of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Springfield, Tenn. Times
April 8, 1937

COMMISSION CITES NEEDS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS

Improvements in Plant Are Very Much Needed

Improved buildings, adequate medical and dental care, emphasis on developmental activities, and a parole program are some of the needs cited in a study of the Tennessee Vocational School for Colored Girls at Nashville, released today by the State Planning Commission. The report is the second in a series of eight studies of State institutions being conducted by the Commission.

Although built to provide for approximately fifty girls, the institution was attempting to care for a maximum of seventy-five inmates at the time of the investigation last July, it is said. To relieve this congestion, the Commission recommends an effective system of parole and suggests certain changes in housing arrangements. Cottage dormitories, a small hospital ward, a central heating plant, a kitchen and a dining room, a laundry and a recreation room are some of the building needs which should be taken care of as increased funds become available. The per capita appropriation of \$138.34 per year for the last biennium is the lowest of the four reformatories studied, the report revealed.

Also recommended are facilities for the segregation and treatment of inmates suffering from venereal and other contagious diseases. Improved medical and dental care, and the part-time services of a psychiatrist are recommended.

The Planning Commission's report emphasizes the need for develop-

mental activities and improved vocational training, especially in the household arts. The report recommends that a competent social worker be added to the teaching staff to provide a program of social training and to work with a parole supervisor in the study of case histories and social records. The

Commission also found administration and other records wholly inadequate.

Admission policies were described as being very lax. Analysis of commitments revealed that over one-third of the girls in the institution at the time of the investigation had been received from Hamilton County. To prohibit excessive use of the institution by any one county, the Commission suggests that an informal quota system be put into use.

The Commission's expert found the institution's staff of colored people well trained and comparing favorably with the staff at the Vocational School for Girls at Tullahoma; however, the report states that the daily schedule of activities is poorly arranged, particularly as regards the seven-hour interval between breakfast and the noonday meal and the three-hour interval between the noon meal and supper.

Nashville, Tenn. ~~Times~~

March 30, 1937

Crossville Man To Head State Negro School

The appointment of W. T. Parrott, of Crossville, as superintendent of the Negro Boys' School at the Herbert Domain, was announced today by Commissioner George H. Cate, of the Department of Welfare and Institutions. Parrott will succeed W. F. Mitchell.

While no official announcement has been made with respect to a new superintendent at the women's building at State Prison, it was reported today that Ex-Sheriff Gann of Smith County, is slated to succeed Buford Irwin as superintendent of the woman's building at the State Prison.

It was also reported that Jack Graves, of Wilson County, formerly superintendent of the State Training and Agricultural School for Boys, would be named to his former place, succeeding C. C. Menzler, who is to be retained in the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1937

Texas.

TEXAS BANS CHILD AID -

"MIGHT HELP TENANTS, Negroes"

Consider News Agency 5-24-37 New York, N.Y.

AUSTIN, Tex.,-- (Elaine Ellis for CNA)-- Charging that "tenant farmers, Negroes, and others might be inclined to dump their children on the state rather than see them face the trials of life," the state senate denied approximately 35,000 dependent and neglected Texas children the benefit of federal social security funds. The senate turned thumbs down on a bill to submit a constitutional amendment to the people for the purpose of providing social security for dependent children.

The senate's action followed on the heels of an investigation, headed by Rep. E. F. Harrell of Paris, former state prison warden, of the Gatesville Reformatory. Harrell reported that not only is the school a breeding place for crime, but that only 25 per cent of the boys there are incorrigibles. The others, he stated, are there for various light offenses or because they are orphans. He further reported that there is no system of parole in the reformatory and that the boys are punished frequently with the "bat" - a club which is no longer in use even in the state prisons.

The authors of the defeated bill pointed out that \$3,000 a day would be available from the federal government if Texas would make an appropriation for child care. They asserted that the protection which these funds would give to children would discourage juvenile delinquency and help solve the problem of a crime wave among young persons in their teens. The bill was amended to provide aid for adult needy blind.

Opponents of child welfare took the floor against the resolution. Sen. T. J. Holbrook of Galveston, who has consistently fought ratification of the federal child labor ban amendment, warned the members that "the people probably would adopt the amendment in order to help the blind, and for that reason we should be very careful what we submit." The motion knocking out the aid to dependent children was made by Sen. Morris Roberts of Pettus, who declared that this aid would add "between \$12,000,000. and \$15,000,000 to the state's financial burden."

The amendment providing aid to adult needy blind was then repassed 30 to 0.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn Given Probation Jobs

Surprising Change Announced By City Mgr.

After more than 23 years of service to the city as probation officers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jennings, of London Street, were discharged and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn, of 1445 King Street, were appointed to that office by City Manager Charles Harper. The surprising change became effective Monday.

In relieving the veteran welfare workers, the city manager made public no definite reasons for the change. Mr. Jennings told the Journal and Guide this week he knew nothing of his discharge until he read about it in a local daily paper Friday. He said he was officially notified of it Saturday.

Mr. Jennings declined to make a statement concerning the action he would take in the matter. His dismissal has created city-wide comment from white and colored citizens alike. In the councilmanic election campaign last year Mr. Jennings supported Dr. Vernon Brooks for reelection as mayor.

The Brooks faction was defeated at the polls and John P. Leigh won the mayoralty. Now the majority of the city solons are of the faction which was opposed by Mr. Jennings.

When the council selected Mr. Harper as city manager many changes were made among employees of the city, including the appointment of a new police chief.

SINCE 1913

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were appointed probation officers in 1913 and for many years served without pay. Gradually the city began to allow funds for expenses of the work. In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have taken leading parts in welfare work in the city among colored people. The present expansion of the Miller Day Nursery and Home was due largely to their efforts. Mr. Jennings said that his discharge as probation officer would not immediately affect

his work at the nursery.

The new probation officers have already assumed duties. It was learned this week that some influential white citizens would oppose the discharge as purely political. In some circles the question arose as to whether the city manager had the power to discharge the probation officers, inasmuch as this department was controlled by the State. It was admitted that the city manager had the power to curtail funds for the work, however.

75 Juveniles Packed In Jail As Law Strikes

"Buddy" Corporey, 25 Others Fined In Police Court

Thrill-seeking Portsmouth funsters got a thrill they had not bargained for Sunday evening when a police "vice squad" staged a spectacular raid at Sam's Paradise, a night club located at High and Gordon St., and arrested 100 persons.

About 75 of those taken were juveniles, according to police records. All were charged with disorderly conduct except William "Buddy" Corporey, who drew a fine of \$50 and costs in Portsmouth Police Court Monday morning on charges of violating the Sunday Blue Law, the city tax bill; and keeping a disorderly house. Twenty-three adults taken in the raid were fined five dollars and costs Monday.

Sunday's occurrence was the third venture into the night club business in recent months for Mr. Corporey that has resulted in "trouble with the law." Several weeks ago Mr. Corporey's "500 Club" was raided and eight arrested. He, with Miss Virginia Hodges, now faces a charge of grand larceny which grew out of a business deal between the defendants and B. T. Cullen, white, who was involved. They are to be tried in Portsmouth Hustings Court Tuesday on the grand larceny charge.

Officers made their entrance at Sam's Paradise shortly before ten o'clock Sunday evening. None of those inside escaped arrest. The patrol wagon made many trips transporting the "guests." By ten-thirty the matter of transporting the alleged offenders was completed and the famed "bull" of Portsmouth's jail was packed with jabbering men, women, boys and girls. Worried parents and custodians toiled far into the night seeking release on bail of many of those arrested.

In police court the following morning nearly all pleaded guilty to the charges. Arresting officers testified that when they entered the room the defendants were dancing and generally noisy. Many of those fined noted appeals.

Approximately 75 boys and girls taken in the raid will be given hearings in Juvenile Court Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. Included in the group is a 14-year-old boy. All are charged with disorderly conduct.

Sam's Paradise opened about two weeks ago. It was licensed as a "cook shop" under the name of Dora Corporey, according to police records. Those comprising the raiding party were Officers Saunders, Reid, Pate, Cooke, Miller, Nugent, Porter, Brockwell, and Baldwin.